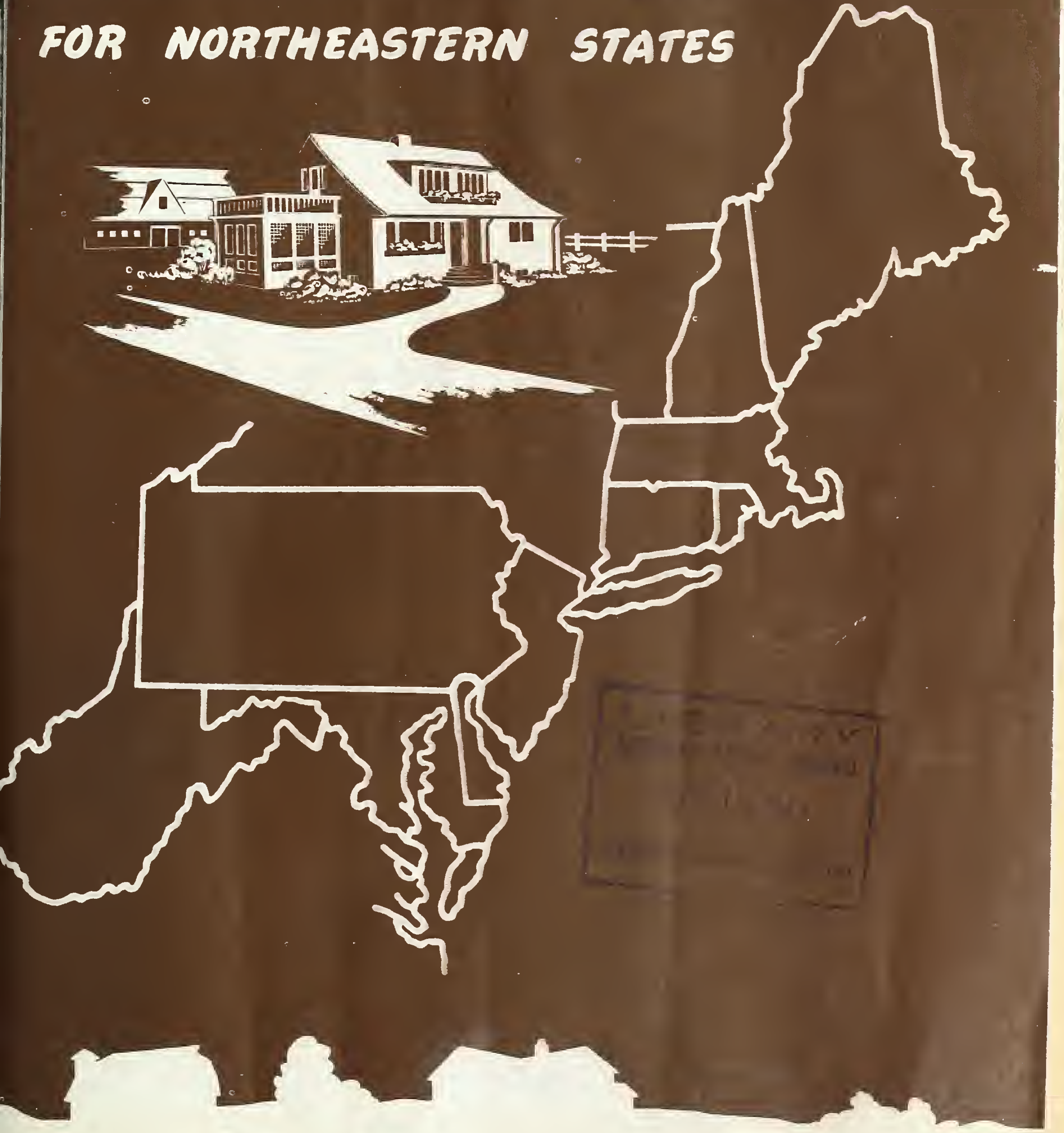
Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

84 M
ap 6

FARMHOUSE PLANS

FOR NORTHEASTERN STATES



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATION No. 658

How These Plans Were Produced

Regional Plan Services are organized in four regions—Northeast, South, West, and North Central.

These Plan Services are conducted cooperatively by the United States Department of Agriculture, the State extension services, and the agricultural engineering departments of the State agricultural colleges.

A committee in each region reviews plans for farmhouses and other farm buildings, prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture or the State colleges. These committees select plans that meet their regions' needs—such as the 15 farmhouse plans shown in this bulletin.

How to Order Working Drawings

Through the Regional Plan Services, working drawings may be ordered for any house in this publication.

You may order the working drawings from the extension agricultural engineer at many of the State agricultural colleges. Or, your county agricultural or home demonstration agent can place the order.

If the extension engineer at your State college cannot supply the working drawings you wish, write to the Division of Farm Buildings and Rural Housing, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, United States Department of Agriculture, Beltsville, Md. *This office cannot send you the working drawings—but it will direct you to the nearest State that can supply the plan you want.*

Some States furnish these working drawings free. Other States make a charge to cover printing and mailing. This charge is usually based on the number of sheets in a set of drawings. The number of sheets is given with each plan illustrated.

When ordering working drawings, give the number of the house plan, and be sure to tell the building material that you expect to use—frame or masonry—so that the right drawings for exterior construction may be sent you. (Working drawings for Plans 7010, 7018, 7019, and 7024 are available for frame only.)

Where You Can Inspect the Farm Building Plans of All Types

The United States Department of Agriculture also publishes catalogs illustrating available plans for all types of farm buildings in each region, except the North Central—which publishes its own regional catalog. You can see these catalogs in the offices of your county and home demonstration agents. They are also in many libraries and building equipment dealers' offices.

These plans of farmhouses for Northeastern States were developed cooperatively by the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, the Extension Service, and the following colleges and universities and their cooperating extension services in agriculture and home economics:

College of Agriculture, University of Connecticut, Storrs, Conn.
School of Agriculture, University of Delaware, Newark, Del.
College of Agriculture, University of Maine, Orono, Maine.
University of Maryland, College Park, Md.
School of Engineering, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Mass.
College of Agriculture, University of New Hampshire, Durham, N. H.
New Jersey State College of Agriculture, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J.
New York State College of Agriculture, and New York State College of Home Economics, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
School of Agriculture, The Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.
School of Agriculture, Rhode Island State College, Kingston, R. I.
College of Agriculture, University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt.
College of Agriculture, West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va.

FARMHOUSE PLANS FOR NORTHEASTERN STATES

Fifteen up-to-date farmhouses, designed for comfortable and efficient living, are pictured and described in this bulletin. Although developed to suit the climate and farming life of the Northeastern Region, the plans have broader appeal. Many, in fact, are suitable for some parts of every region in the United States.

Wide Selection

Among these plans, a farm family can find 1-story, 1½-story, and 2-story houses, and variety in the number and arrangement of rooms.

They may be built of frame or masonry, as preferred, except that working drawings for plans Nos. 7010, 7018, 7019, and 7024 are available in frame only. Masonry houses may be of brick or concrete block. Exterior frame walls can be finished in shingles, siding, or stucco.

Roofs may be wood, slate, tile, asbestos cement, composition shingles, or metal. Windows may be the familiar double-hung type or casements.

Most plans show a lay-out for a suggested heating system, but other systems may be used.

All 15 Houses Similar Some Ways

All houses are designed to be built at a reasonable cost, consistent with good construction.

Except for the largest houses, all plans are compact. A compact house is cheaper to build and easier to heat than a rambling house.

In nearly all of these plans, bearing partitions (those supporting a floor or ceiling) have been located so that standard-length joists can be used without cutting and wasting material.

Most of these plans are modular—that is, dimensions are in units of 4 inches, which means that you can use any standard type of building material without revising the plan.

All houses are simple in design. They are conservative, and do not have features likely to make them look out of style in future years.

Each house is designed for running water. Each plan provides for at least one bathroom.

Designed for Farm Family Needs

These houses are planned to meet the major needs of farm families.

When the house is properly placed in the farmstead group, both front and back entrances will be convenient to the main drive. The back entrance will also be convenient to barns and other farm buildings.

In some of the plans, a hall leads to every first-floor room and to stairways. But when there is no hall, you can still reach any part of the house from both entrances without going through any busy work center.

There is always a place near the back door for the men to wash up, and a place to hang work clothes. Some plans show a basement shower or a complete bath.

Every house has ample closets, conveniently placed. There is a coat closet near the front door, for example, in almost every plan.

Adequate storage space for food and for fuel is provided.

Rooms have been planned for farm family work and living. Every kitchen has a space for eating. Living rooms are big enough for most family and company gatherings. The dining room, when there is one, can be used for study . . . sewing . . . recreation. Almost every bedroom is big enough for a double bed, and many of the bedrooms can have twin beds.

Every kitchen is planned so that food can be prepared and the dishes and utensils cleared away efficiently. Best places for the range, refrigerator, sink, food preparation centers, and cupboards have been given special attention. In all kitchens, a view of drive and farm buildings is possible.

Kitchens in Plans Nos. 7010, 7011, 7012, 7013, 7018, 7021 have a flue for coal or wood range. In all kitchens, however, gas or electric equipment can be installed.

Basements have been planned as carefully as the rest of the house, and the space is put to good use for such things as heating, laundry, farm storage, shop, recreation space.

What Working Drawings Show

A set of working drawings includes:

- Floor plans, including basement or foundation, with suggested heating, plumbing, and wiring lay-outs.

- An elevation—that is, a two-dimensional view of each side of the house—and in most cases a perspective drawing or picture, showing the most important exterior features.

- Construction details: Interior details, such as closets, stairs, kitchen cabinets; exterior details. For most of the houses there are alternate exterior-detail sheets for frame or masonry. Alternate sets of drawings showing concrete masonry construction are also available for some of the plans. Be sure to state whether you want frame, masonry, or concrete when ordering.

- Plot plans, showing desirable place for the house in relation to highway and to farm drive.

Working drawings do not give specifications or bills of material, because these houses may be built of a variety of materials. A local building-material dealer will be able to prepare a bill of materials for you.

Sizes of radiators, piping, registers, and heating ducts are not given, because they will vary in different locations. Consult a local heating contractor for this information.

All working drawings conform with fire underwriters' regulations, and in other ways take safety factors into account.

Stick to Your Chosen Plan

Once a plan is chosen, it is advisable to make changes only when these are mentioned in the drawings.

When building, be sure to follow working drawings closely. You will be better satisfied if you do.

Cost of These Farmhouses

You can figure approximate cost of a house if you know two figures—volume in cubic feet, and cost per cubic foot.

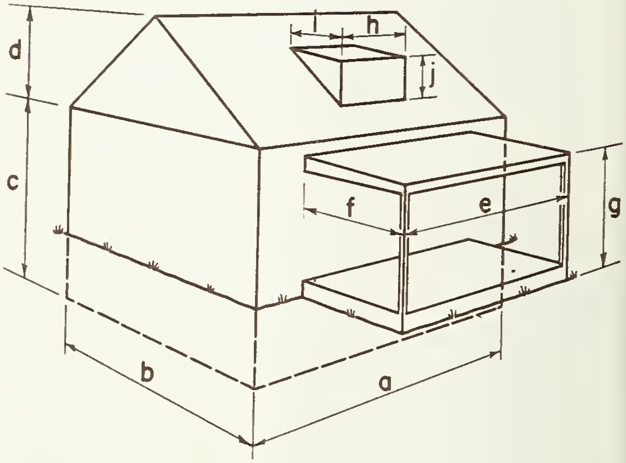
Volume in cubic feet is given with each house plan. It has been computed by multiplying (a) the distance between outside surfaces of the end walls by (b) the distance from front wall to rear wall by (c + ½d) the distance from the average roof height to the surface of the basement floor—or earth grade, where there is no basement.

Volume of porches is similarly computed, and one-half of this is added to the volume of the house. Dormers are also computed separately, and their entire volume added. No allowance has been made for chimneys or basement-window areaways.

The cost per cubic foot must be determined locally. A good guide is a house recently built in the neighborhood, of similar construction (frame or masonry), size, and type (1-story, 1½-story, or 2-story).

Divide the known cost of this house by its volume in cubic feet—determined as explained above—to get the cost per cubic foot.

Then multiply this unit cost by the volume in cubic feet given in this bulletin as the size of the house you plan to build. This will give you a fair estimate of its cost.



VOLUME OF HOUSE

$a \times b \times (c + \frac{1}{2} d)$ = VOLUME OF MAIN STRUCTURE

$\frac{e \times f \times g}{2}$ = CREDITED VOLUME OF PORCH

$\frac{h \times i \times j}{2}$ = VOLUME OF DORMER

Plan No. 7010

(2 sheets)

7,500 CUBIC FEET FOR GABLE ROOF
6,500 CUBIC FEET FOR FLAT ROOF

FRAME ONLY

This is a minimum house. It is suitable for a tenant house or for the first home of a young married couple.

For economy and good use of space, the living room, dining room, and kitchen are combined in one large room. Folding screens may be used to separate the kitchen area from the main living room when company comes.

A ventilated food storage cabinet is provided, next to the refrigerator.

The smaller of the two bedrooms could have a double-deck bed.

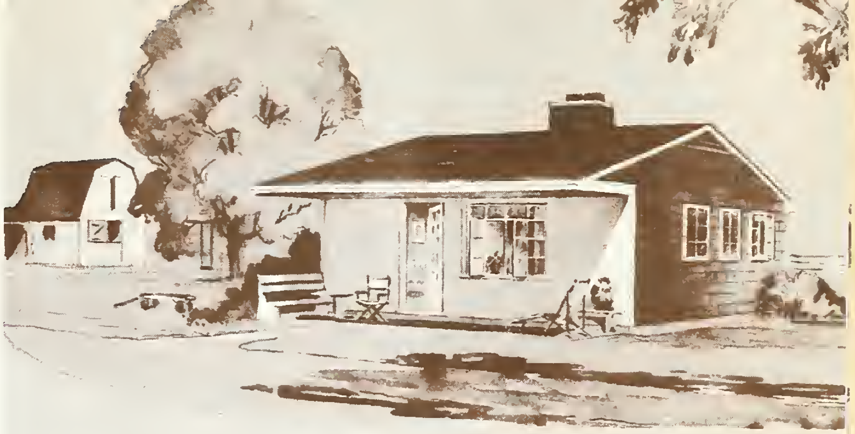
A deep roll-rim sink in the bathroom serves as washbowl and laundry tray. There is space in the bathroom for a washing machine. In such a small house, the bathroom is a better place for laundry than the cooking and living quarters.

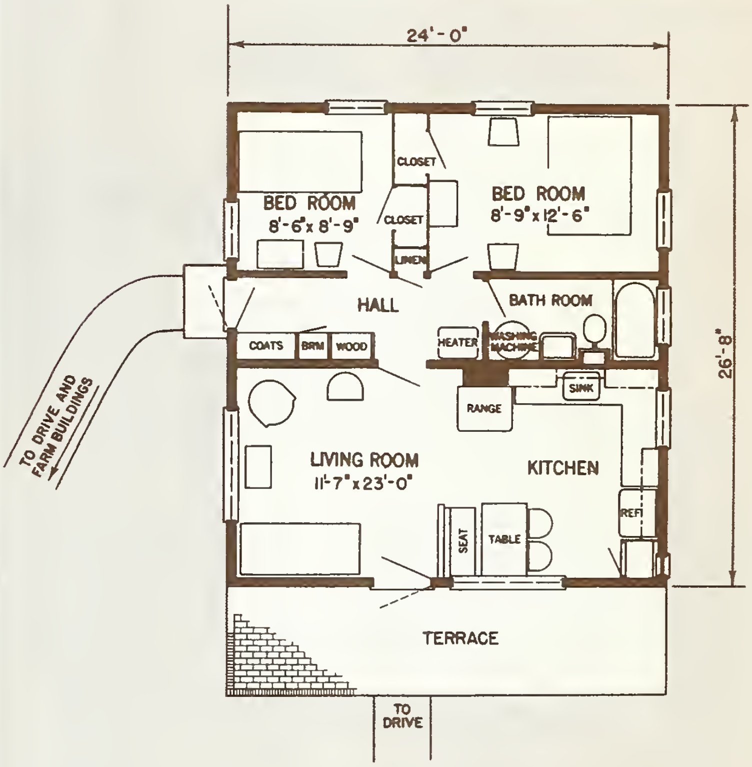
A circulator heater or floor furnace can be installed in the back hall. In this hall are a work-clothes closet and general-utility closets.

The pipes for all plumbing fixtures are in one partition—which means that they can be installed with greatest economy.

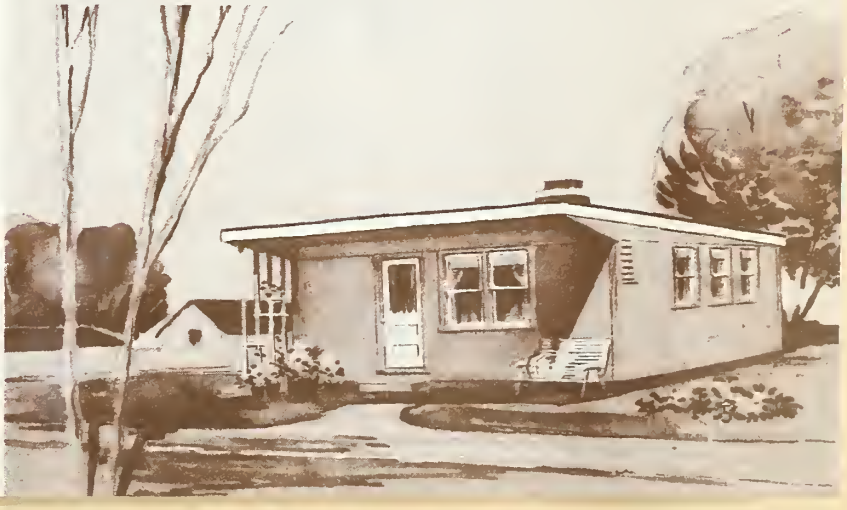
With the gable roof—you can expand the house or rearrange the interior later with minimum expense. The roof is trussed, so that there are no interior bearing partitions.

With the flat roof—the center partition is a bearing partition, but other partitions can easily be moved. This style is usually a little cheaper to build than the gable style.





Plan Prepared by
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



Plan No. 7011

(7 sheets)

22,500 CUBIC FEET WITH BASEMENT
15,500 CUBIC FEET WITHOUT BASEMENT
FRAME ONLY

PLAN NO. 7023-N (6 SHEETS)
WITH BASEMENT, CONCRETE MASONRY

PLAN NO. 7023-S (5 SHEETS)
WITHOUT BASEMENT, CONCRETE MASONRY

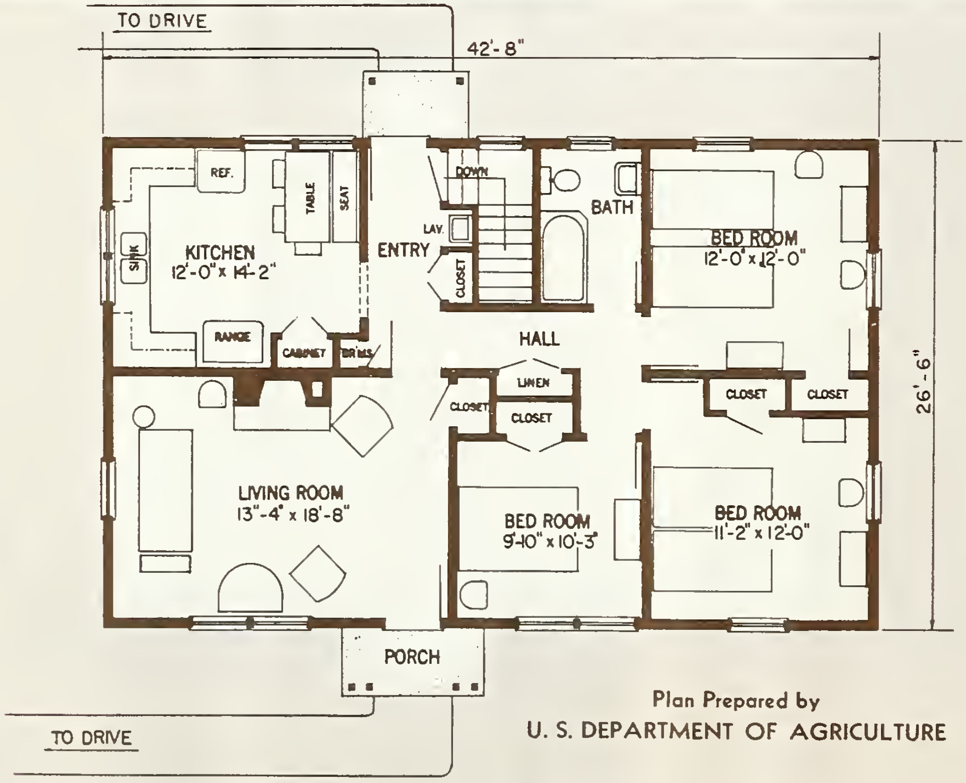
This house was originally designed as part of a research project of the United States Department of Agriculture and the University of Georgia. A house like it has already been lived in for 6 years and has proved comfortable and convenient.

Plan No. 7011. Working drawings include three possible floor plans. One has a basement, and the illustration shows this type. The basement includes laundry-utility room, shower, heating plant, fuel storage bin, and a food storage room big enough to take in a farm freezer.

The other two floor plans have no basements (suited to a mild climate). One shows a kitchen with coal or wood range; the other a gas or electric kitchen. In this latter plan, a first-floor workroom replaces the rear hall and stairs shown on the plan on this page. A circulator heater and a living-room fireplace provide heat.

Plan No. 7023–N. For concrete-masonry construction with concrete-block walls and poured concrete floor on precast concrete joists. The plan includes basement and central heating plant.

Plan No. 7023–S. For concrete-masonry construction without basement. It has a first-floor workroom and other features of the frame house without basement.



Plan Prepared by
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Plan No. 7012

(4 sheets)

13,700 CUBIC FEET
WITHOUT BASEMENT
FRAME OR MASONRY

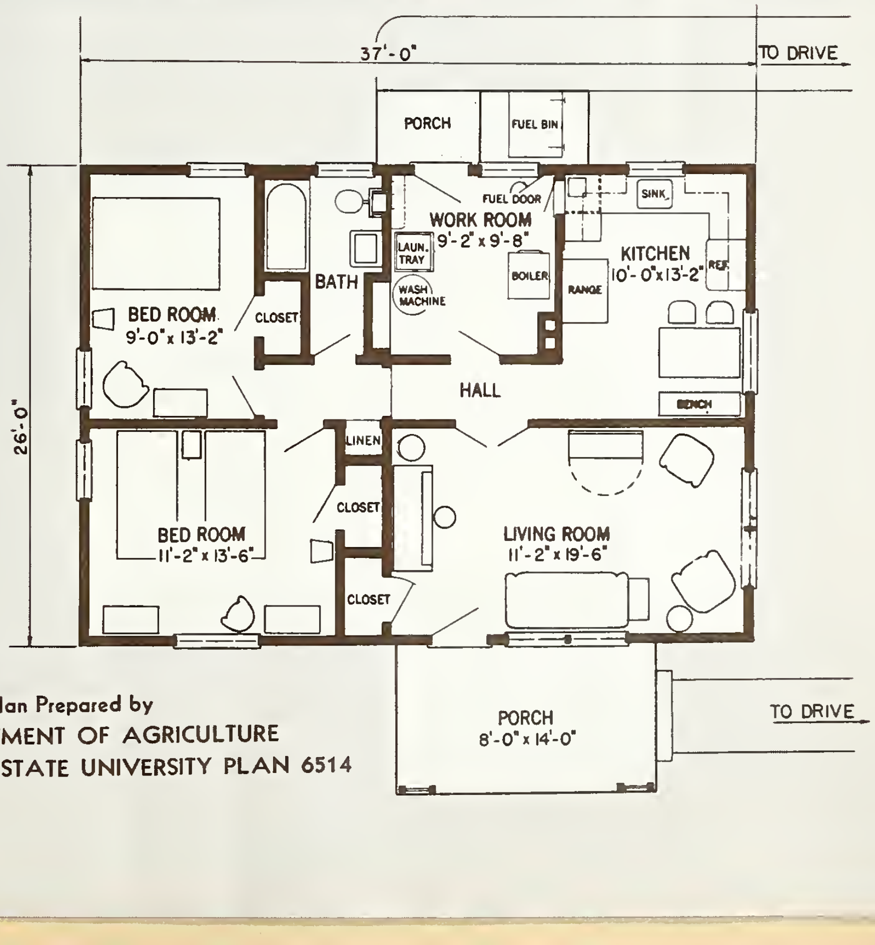
This two-bedroom house is compactly and economically planned.

Since there is no basement, a utility room is provided for laundry, for hanging work clothes, and for the furnace or boiler of the heating system. A floor furnace in the rear hall could replace the hot-water heating system in milder climates.

The kitchen has space for a coal or wood range, and a masonry wall back of the range for safety. If another type of fuel is used, the wall could be of ordinary frame construction.

Particularly good use is found for the kitchen corner at left of the sink. Articles can be passed to the counter top from the utility room, by way of a small door. Also, the counter top has a covered receiver for trash or garbage, and this waste can be removed in the utility room.

Weatherproof plywood covers frame walls of the house as pictured.



Plan Prepared by
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BASED ON OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY PLAN 6514

Plan No. 7013

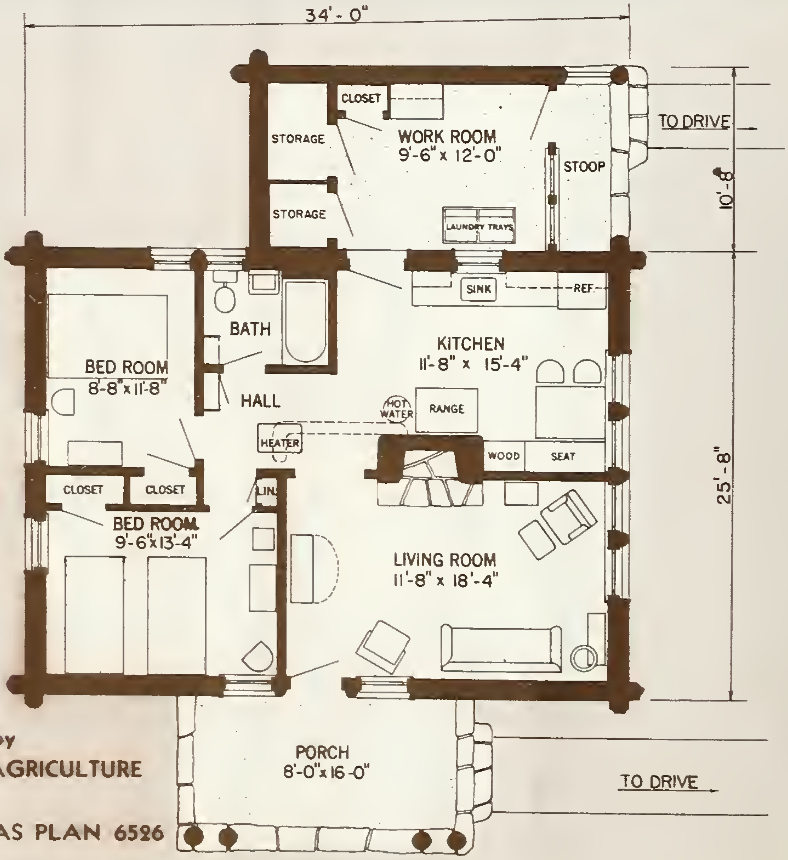
(3 sheets)

13,600 CUBIC FEET
WITHOUT BASEMENT
LOG, FRAME, OR MASONRY

PLAN NO. 7026 (4 SHEETS)
WITHOUT BASEMENT, CONCRETE MASONRY

A small family starting farm life in a well-wooded region would find this rustic house suitable. Or, it might be a tenant house or a summer cottage. The grouping of doors and windows offers two advantages: It reduces the work that usually goes into log construction, and it provides good cross ventilation. The single main bearing partition and other partitions are easily framed. The house is shown heated by a circulator heater, large living-room fireplace, and the wood or coal kitchen range.

Plan No. 7026 has the same room arrangement but is built of concrete masonry with poured slab floor.



Plan Prepared by
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BASED ON
UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS PLAN 6526

Plan No. 7014

(4 sheets)

23,600 CUBIC FEET WITHOUT REAR WING
28,400 CUBIC FEET WITH REAR WING
WITH BASEMENT, FRAME OR MASONRY

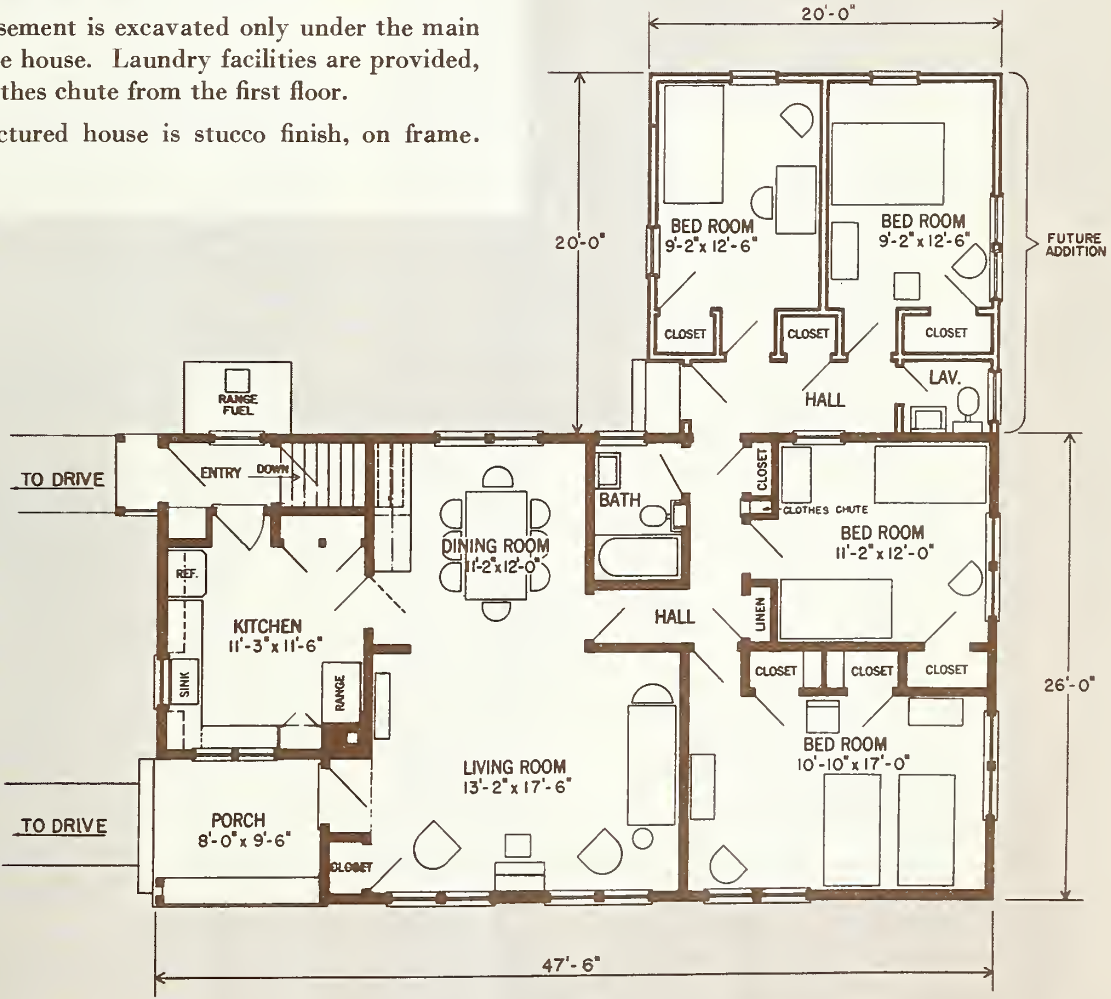
For a growing family, here is a two-bedroom house to which two bedrooms and lavatory may be added.

Besides the entrances to work and living quarters, a third entrance leads through a hall to bath and bedrooms. The future addition has a washroom and place for hanging work clothes.

With so large and convenient a dining room, a special dining area in the kitchen is not provided, but there is room for a center table.

The basement is excavated only under the main part of the house. Laundry facilities are provided, with a clothes chute from the first floor.

The pictured house is stucco finish, on frame.



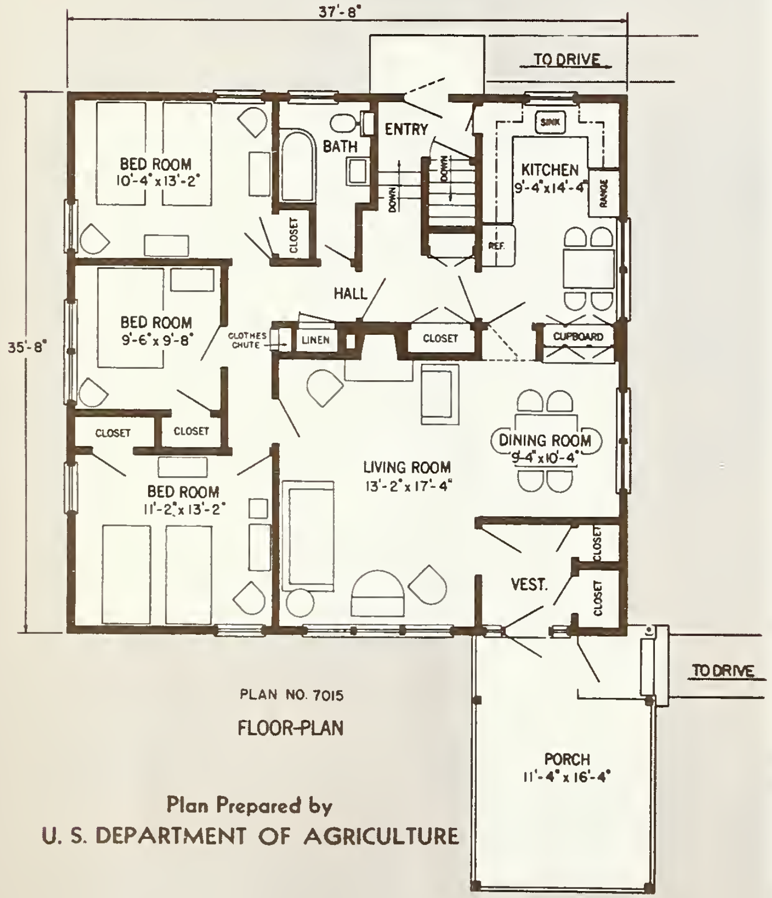
Plan Prepared by
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BASED ON UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA PLAN 6524

Plan No. 7015

(5 sheets)

26,500 CUBIC FEET
WITH BASEMENT
FRAME OR MASONRY

PLAN NO. 7027 (6 SHEETS)
CONCRETE MASONRY



PLAN NO. 7015
FLOOR-PLAN

Plan Prepared by
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

This house is modern in style and would look well in almost any region. It is practically square, which makes for economy in building and heating.

The three bedrooms are especially well located—separate from the rest of the house, yet handy to living room, kitchen, and entrance.

For everyday meals, the dining table can be set by the large kitchen window. For company meals, there is a sizable dining room. Since this room opens into the living room, the dining table can be extended into the living room, if need be. The dining room can also become part of the living room if a company group is large.

A pass cupboard between kitchen and dining room is a convenient feature.

Closet space is generous. The front vestibule has a big coat closet and another closet for games, books, and the like. In the back center hall are special closets for linen and cleaning gear, and a place for men's work clothes.

A chute for soiled clothes is in the hall, close to bedrooms and bath. It opens onto a large sorting table in the basement laundry.

Besides laundry and workroom, the basement has a food storage room with space for a home freezer, and a place for the central heating system.

The living-room fireplace provides additional heating, and is an attractive feature for cold evenings.

The large front porch becomes an outdoor living room for warm weather. It can be easily screened and the working drawings show how to do this.

The house is pictured in frame, with hipped roof above walls of dark shingles defined with light trim.

Plan No. 7027 is for the same house in concrete masonry with concrete floors on precast joists.

Plan No. 7016

(5 sheets)

28,500 CUBIC FEET
WITH BASEMENT, FRAME OR MASONRY

PLAN NO. 7028 (6 SHEETS)
CONCRETE MASONRY

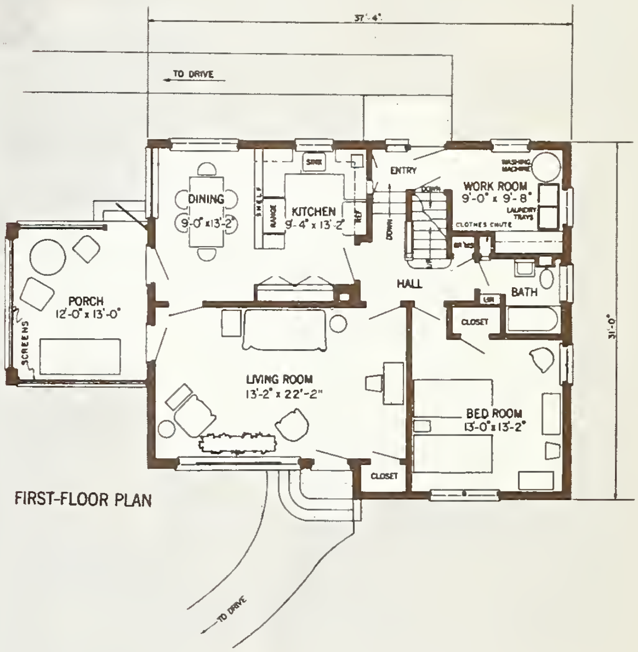
Decorative roof lines, a wide picture window, and a curved walk leading to the front door, help to make friends at sight for the complete and comfortable farm home, shown in brick.

The kitchen and dining-room arrangement will appeal to many farm women. The two areas appear to be separate, and are divided only by the base cabinets. This is an aid in lighting and cross ventilation. It also helps in serving from kitchen to dining room, since food and dishes can be passed over the counter.

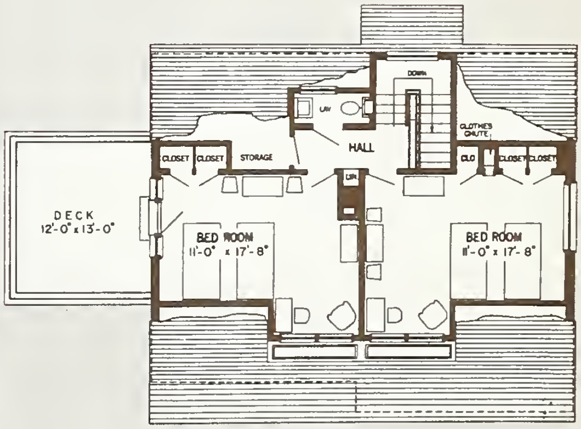
The utility room is well arranged for laundry and other tasks. A clothes chute from the first and second floors delivers soiled articles to the counter. Since the room is at grade level, there is no need to climb stairs when taking clothes to the drying yard.

The basement has room for the central heating plant, food storage, a shop or recreation room, and an additional bath with a shower for the men.

Plan No. 7028 is similar but built of concrete masonry with concrete floors and precast concrete joists.

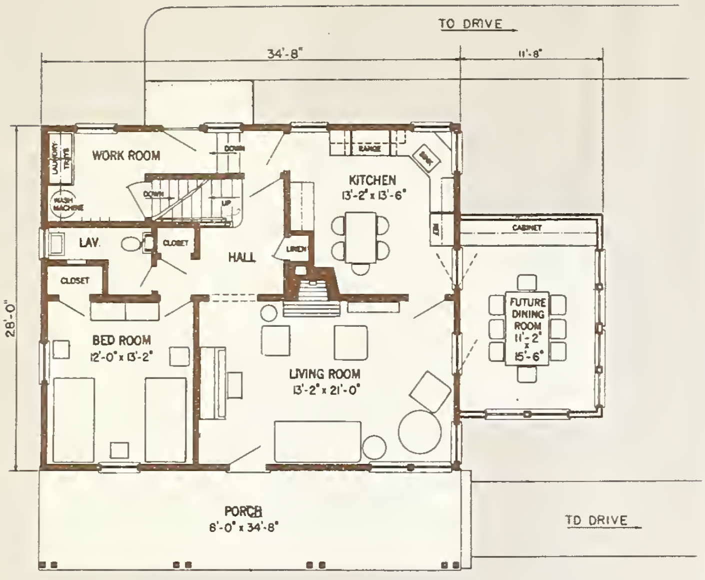


FIRST-FLOOR PLAN

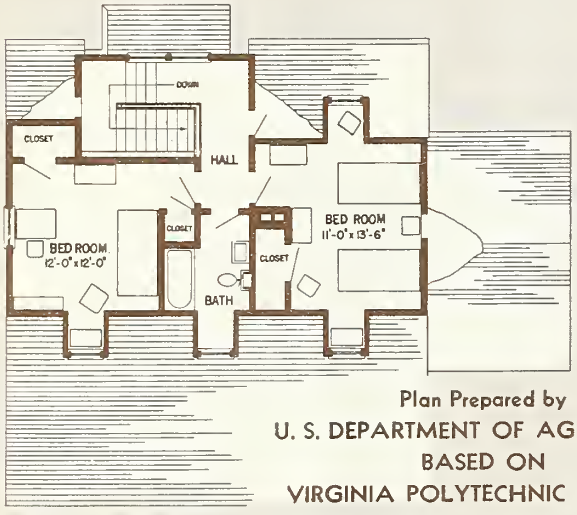


SECOND-FLOOR PLAN

Plan Prepared by
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BASED ON
PURDUE UNIVERSITY PLAN 6537

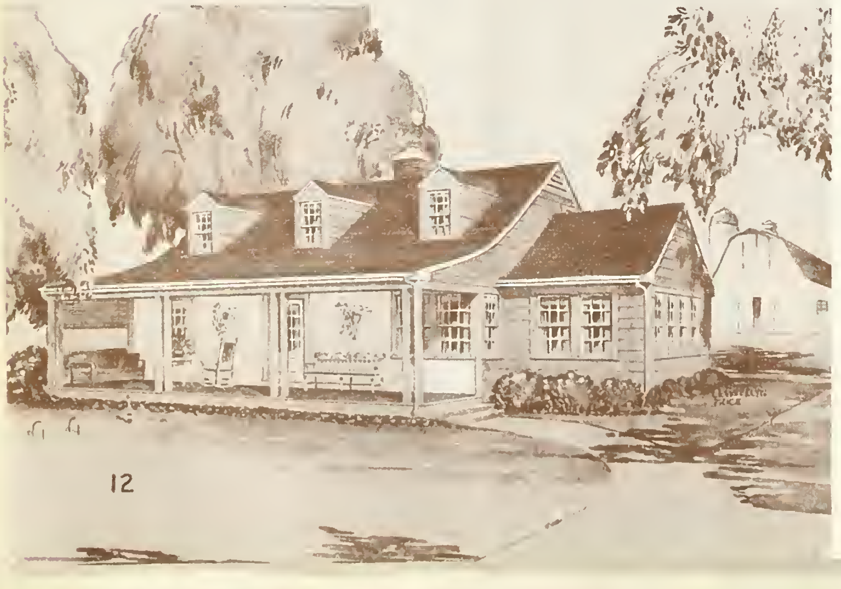


FIRST-FLOOR PLAN



SECOND-FLOOR PLAN

Plan Prepared by
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BASED ON
VIRGINIA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE
PLAN 6534



Plan No. 7017

(5 sheets)

**29,600 CUBIC FEET
WITH BASEMENT
FRAME OR MASONRY**

**PLAN NO. 7029 (7 SHEETS)
CONCRETE MASONRY**

This 1½-story house may remind you of colonial homes in New Jersey and southeastern New York. It has a sweeping roof line and long porch.

The centrally placed rear hall gives access to all parts of the house, without need for crossing work or living areas.

The first-floor bedroom and half-bath are especially convenient if someone is ill, or for old people in the family. The first-floor and upstairs bathrooms are both convenient to all bedrooms.

There is dining space in the kitchen, and space enough for company meals in the living room. So the large, airy dining room could be omitted at first, and perhaps built on later.

Attractive interior details are the living-room fireplace and a wide bank of dining-room windows.

The utility-laundry room has a place to hang work clothes, and the men could wash up at the laundry trays—though a shower for their use is shown on the basement plan.

In the basement is a central heating plant, also a recreation room, and a food storage room large enough to include a home freezer.

This farmhouse is pictured in frame with wide siding for main walls and a finish of flush siding or plywood for the porch wall.

Plan No. 7029 is similar, built of concrete masonry, with concrete floors and precast joists.

Plan No. 7018

(7 sheets)

20,600 CUBIC FEET

FRAME ONLY

This compact 1½-story house was designed as part of Rural Housing Research, New York State Project. It was planned as a tenant house but would make a very satisfactory home for any farm family wanting an economical house.

Except for the small shed and carport, the house is almost square, which makes it cheaper to build.

Another economy is that the house has fewer partitions than many houses of its size. These partitions are arranged so as to give the advantage of spaciousness, without sacrificing privacy.

In the conveniently arranged kitchen either stock cabinets or the specially designed cabinets shown may be used. There is also a good place for laundry work, well lighted by a low window. A flue in the chimney makes possible the use of a coal or wood range.

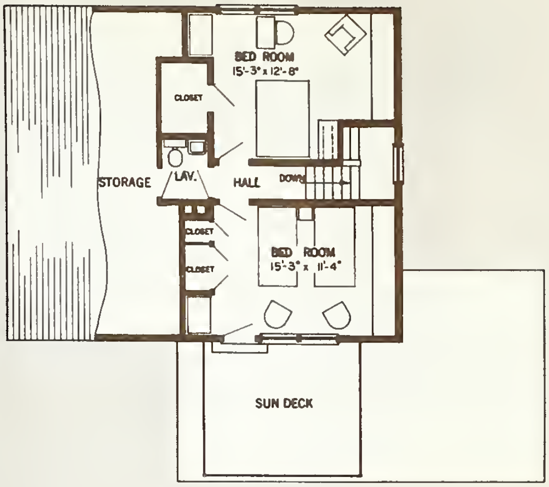
A washroom by the kitchen door has space for hanging work clothes.

The basement provides for a central heating plant and food storage.

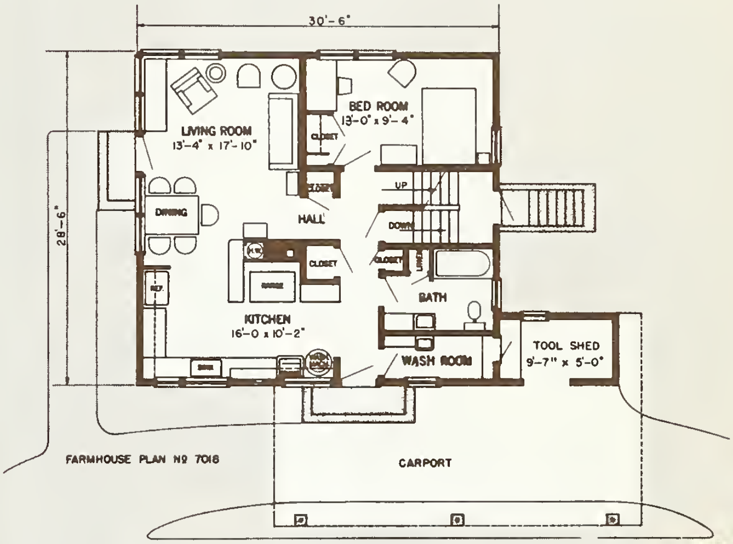
The carport will be appreciated by the family because it not only provides a roof over a parked car, but also makes an entrance shelter for the kitchen door. Over the carport is a deck with wire-mesh railing, where bedding may be aired.

The sketch shows how the house would look covered with either plywood or sheets of asbestos-cement board.

A terrace opening from the living room would supplement the living areas of the house in warm weather.

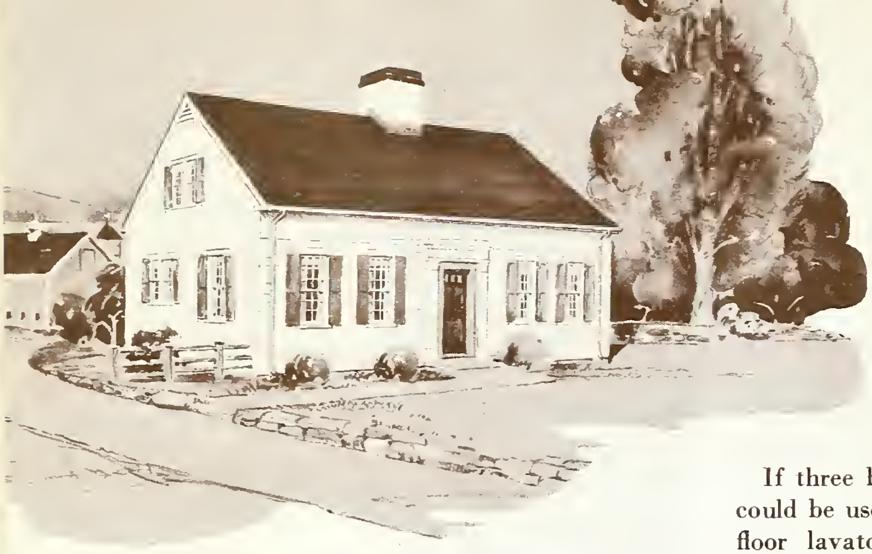


SECOND-FLOOR PLAN



FIRST-FLOOR PLAN

Plan Prepared by
NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE
OF HOME ECONOMICS
CORNELL UNIVERSITY



Plan No. 7019

(6 sheets)

19,800 CUBIC FEET
WITH BASEMENT
FRAME ONLY

A farm family in a small town or village would like this 1½-story Cape Cod cottage.

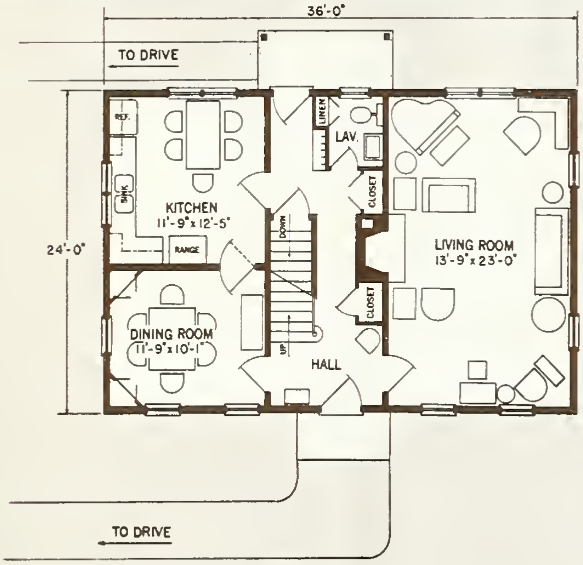
The front door opens into a central entrance hall, which is an especially good feature for cold climates.

At one end of the dining room, two corner cupboards are decorative and useful.

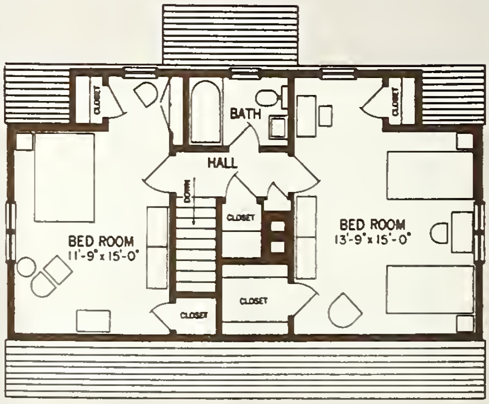
If three bedrooms are needed, the dining room could be used as a bedroom, since there is a first-floor lavatory and ample dining space in the kitchen.

The basement has space for the central heating plant, laundry, and canned-food storage; also for a recreation room or an indoor place to dry clothes.

The exterior has a neat, trim look—shown here in a pattern of clapboards front and back, and flush boards on the end walls and cornice.



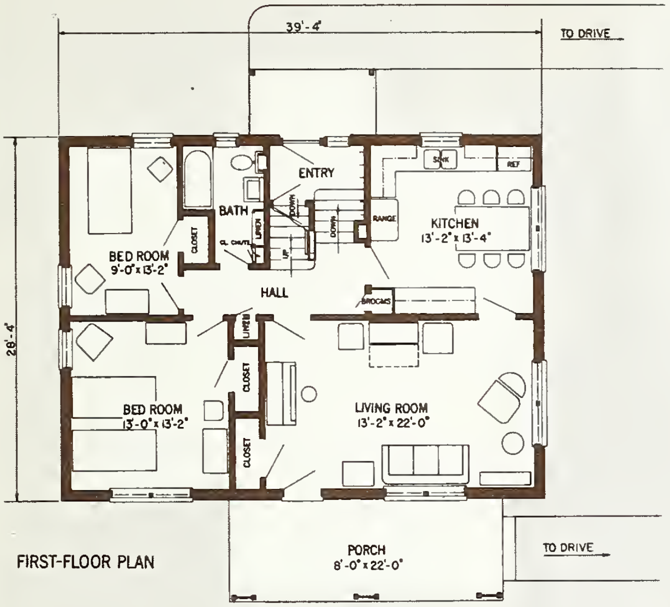
FIRST-FLOOR PLAN



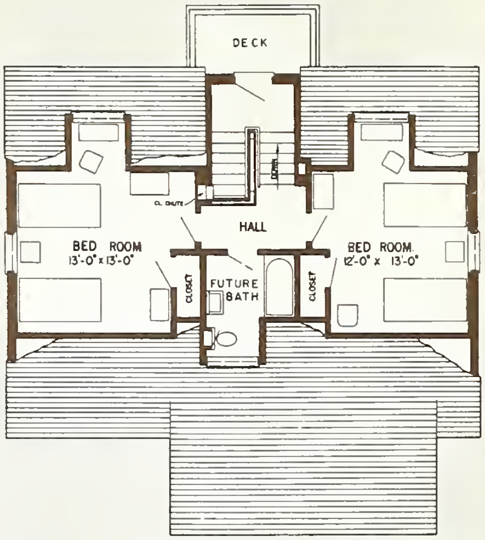
SECOND-FLOOR PLAN

Plan Prepared by
SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING
UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS

Plan Prepared by
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



FIRST-FLOOR PLAN



SECOND-FLOOR PLAN

Plan No. 7020

(5 sheets)

26,600 CUBIC FEET
WITH BASEMENT
FRAME OR MASONRY

Here is a house for the family that wants two bedrooms and bath on the ground floor, with additional quarters upstairs. The upper half-story could be left unfinished at first, if desired.

The house is especially designed for a site sloping toward the rear. On such a site, the back door would open on a landing entry halfway between first floor and basement. However, by adjusting the number of steps, front and rear, the same house can be built on a level lot.

The basement workroom includes a laundry from which washing can be passed directly to the drying yard. A bath and shower stall in this basement are so handy that they may be preferred to the extra second-floor bath.

The L-shaped kitchen has an electric or gas range. The working drawings also show an alternate plan for a coal or wood range.

Wide windows and long wall space make it easy to furnish living room and bedrooms.

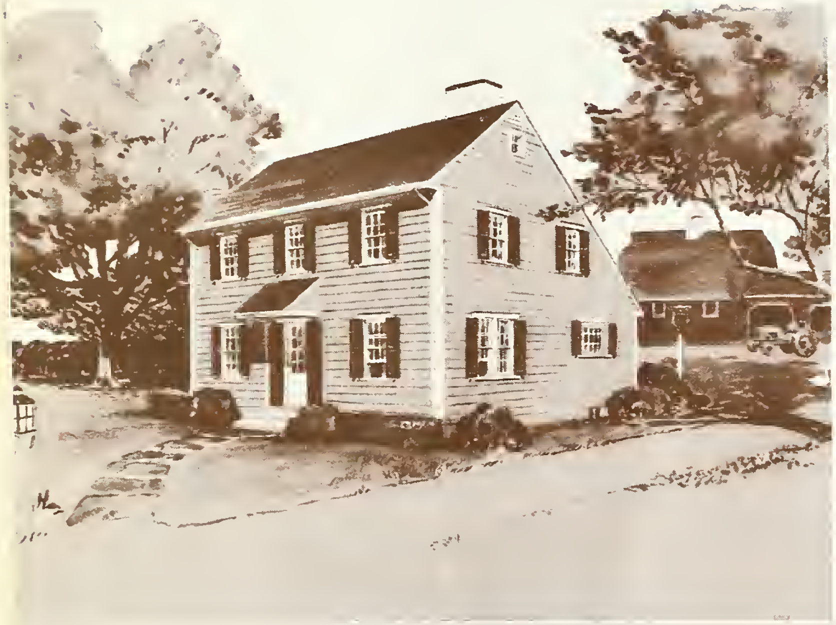
A glazed door at the stair landing leads to a small deck over the rear entry, for airing bedding.

The house pictured is built of concrete masonry.

Plan No. 7021

(5 sheets)

26,300 CUBIC FEET
WITHOUT BASEMENT
FRAME OR MASONRY



This two-story farmhouse has the sturdy, angular look of the salt-box houses of New England. It is unusually compact, yet it will accommodate a family of eight.

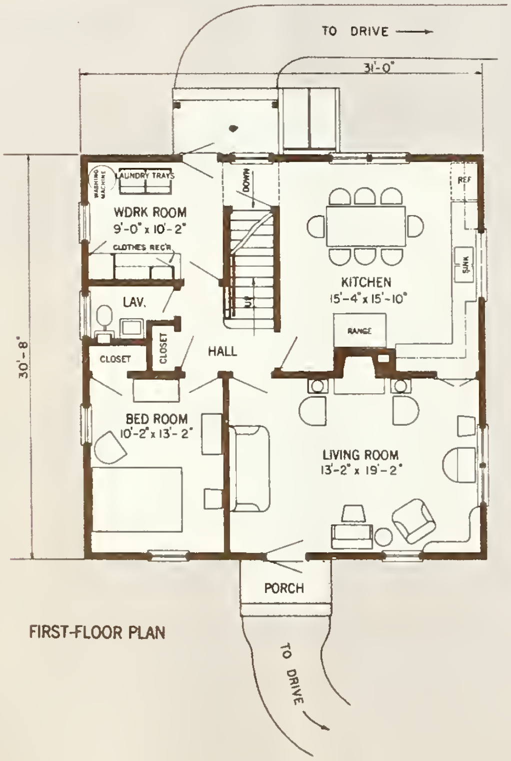
An L-shaped arrangement of kitchen equipment places the coal or wood range against the brick chimney and leaves a large space for a dining table.

Kitchen cabinets adjoining the living room open on both sides. This makes serving convenient if company meals are eaten in the living room.

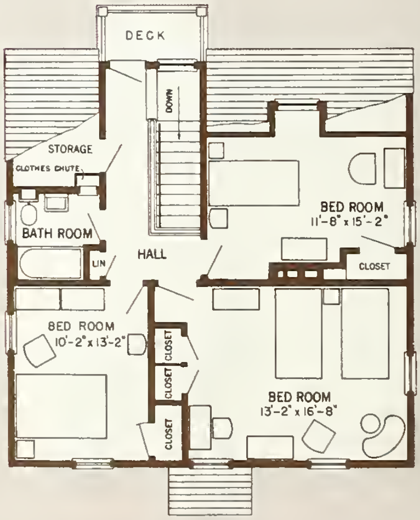
The first-floor workroom has good counter and storage space and is adequate, not only for laundry, but for other farm tasks.

The lavatory is convenient to the first-floor bedroom and rear entrance.

The house is sketched to show how it would look in a clapboard finish, painted a dark color with white trim and white chimney.



FIRST-FLOOR PLAN



SECOND-FLOOR PLAN

Plan Prepared by
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BASED ON
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA PLAN 6540

Plan No. 7022

(6 sheets)

32,800 CUBIC FEET
WITH BASEMENT, FRAME OR MASONRY
PLAN NO. 7043 (5 SHEETS)
CONCRETE MASONRY

The exterior of this formal house is much like those built in the early nineteenth century in New York State. The sketch shows the house finished in clapboards and wide corner boards.

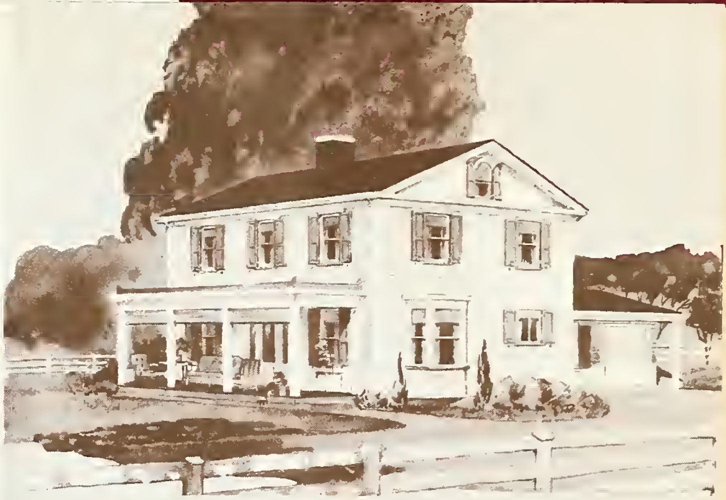
The first-floor plan is divided by a long central hall, leading directly to each room.

In the L-shaped kitchen, work can progress conveniently from delivery of supplies at hall door to the serving of food in the dining room.

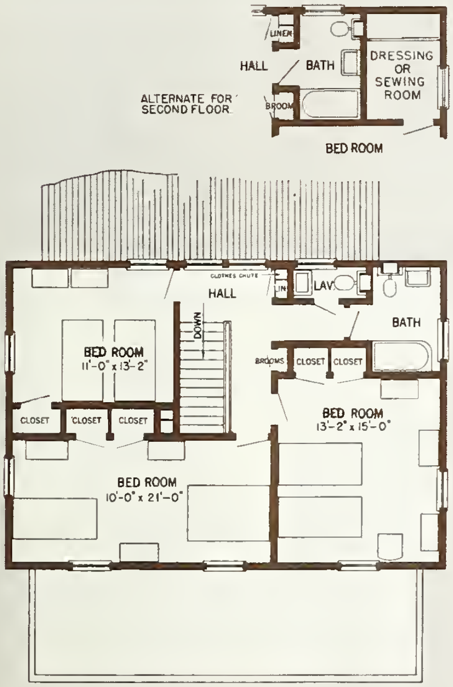
The first-floor bedroom is fine for a hired man, or it would make a good farm office.

The basement has space for furnace room, food storage, and a workshop or a recreation room.

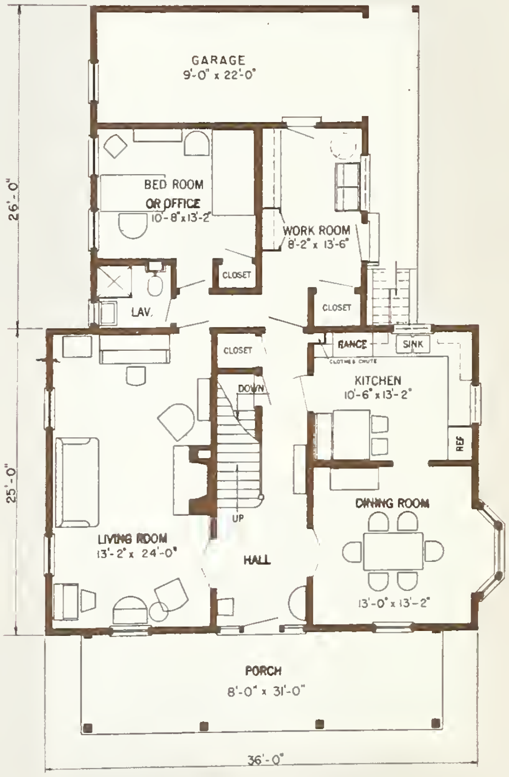
Plan No. 7043 is for the same house in concrete block with concrete floors on precast joists.



Plan Prepared by
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



SECOND-FLOOR PLAN



FIRST-FLOOR PLAN

Plan No. 7024

(5 sheets)

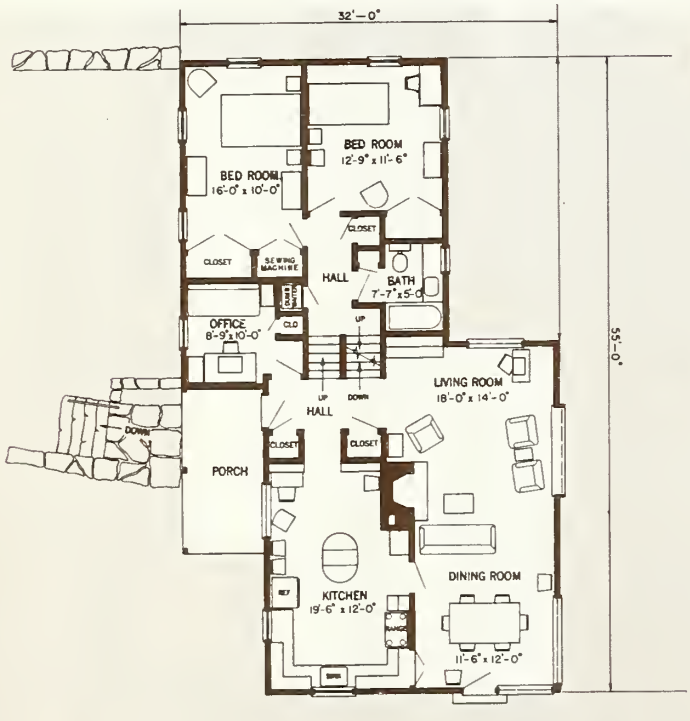
32,200 CUBIC FEET
WITH BASEMENT
FRAME ONLY

This house, designed as part of Rural Housing Research, New York State Project, is to stand on a hillside, and on a site where the barn and other farm buildings are on the opposite side of the drive—as is often the case.

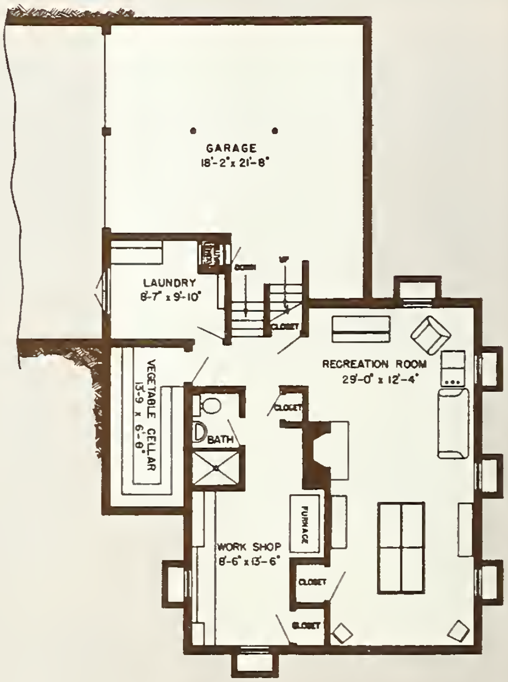
A hilly site makes it possible to fit the two-car garage into the wing under the bedrooms. From the garage, a few steps lead down to laundry and washroom, furnace and drying room, large recreation room, and vegetable cellar. A dumb-waiter carries heavy packages from the garage or basement to the floors above.

Features of the main floor are the farm office opening off the entrance hall, the large living-dining room with big windows overlooking the lawn, and the unusually generous-sized kitchen.

A few steps up from the front entrance hall are two main bedrooms and bath. These are convenient to, but secluded from, the living areas of the house. Over the living room, but not shown here, is a single bedroom and space for two future bedrooms and a bath.

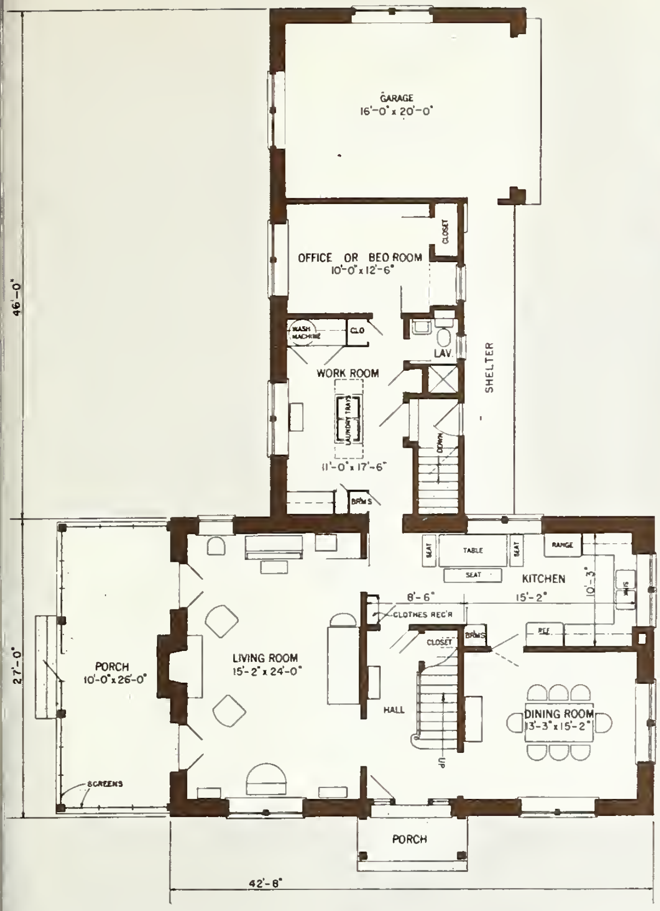


FIRST-FLOOR PLAN

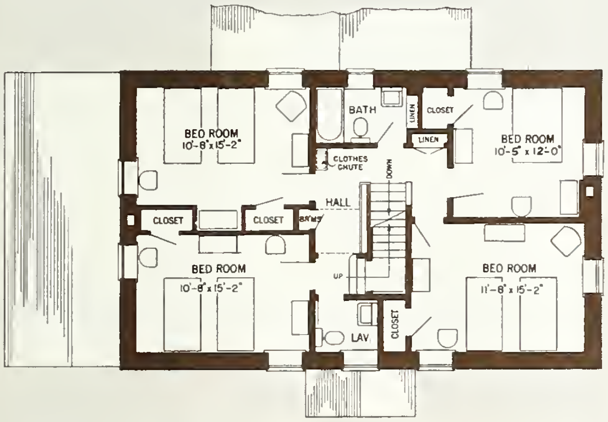


BASEMENT-FLOOR PLAN

Plan Prepared by
NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE
OF HOME ECONOMICS
CORNELL UNIVERSITY

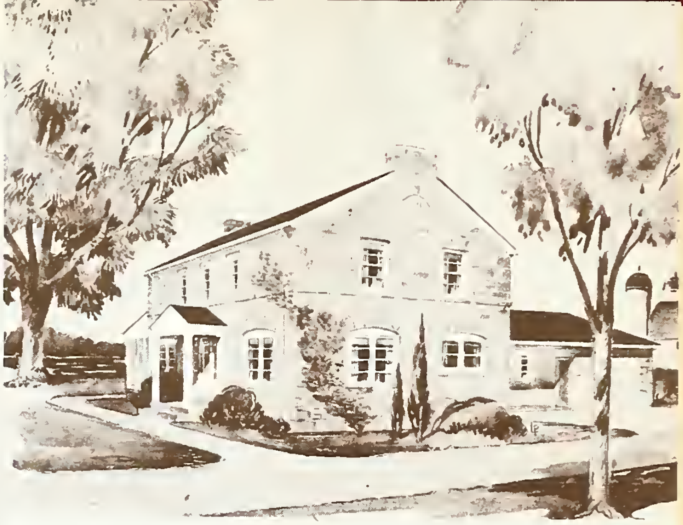


FIRST-FLOOR PLAN



SECOND-FLOOR PLAN

Plan Prepared by
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



Plan No. 7025

(6 sheets)

47,000 CUBIC FEET
WITH BASEMENT
FRAME OR MASONRY

Pennsylvania colonial is the style of the large and comfortable house pictured here.

The house is planned so that all or part of the rear wing can be left off without spoiling the appearance or greatly interfering with convenience.

The wing as pictured gives the first floor an office or extra bedroom, also a lavatory, large workroom, and attached garage. A covered walk connects the garage with the back entrance. Without the wing, the workroom may be in the basement under the main part of the house.

The working drawings show another way to reduce size, by cutting 2 feet from each end of the main house.

A workroom feature is the laundry trays with drop leaves. These are useful for sorting laundry, preparing food for canning, and the like. If workroom closets are not needed, a home freezer could be placed there—or a freezer could stand in the basement food-storage room.

The large porch makes a pleasant outdoor living room for summer.

ADDITIONAL AIDS IN FARM HOUSING

Publications available from United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.—

- Your Farmhouse—How to Plan Remodeling. Misc. Pub. 619.
- Your Farmhouse—Insulation and Weatherproofing. Misc. Pub. 633.
- Your Farmhouse—Planning the Bathroom. Misc. Pub. 638.
- A Step-Saving U Kitchen. Misc. Pub. 646.
- Farmhouse Plans. Farmers' Bul. 1738.
- Modernizing the Farmhouse. Farmers' Bul. 1749.
- Other publications dealing with farmhouse construction, utilities, and equipment are also available from the United States Department of Agriculture.

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, United States Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.—

- Your Farmhouse—Cut-Outs to Help in Planning. Misc. Pub. 622. 25 cents.

Working drawings for easy-to-build kitchen cabinets and a step-saving U kitchen may also be obtained through the Regional Plan Services in the same way as the house plans described in this publication. (See p. 2.)

This publication was prepared by the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics and the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, Agricultural Research Administration, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Subject matter: Llewellyn Price and J. Robert Dodge, architects;
Lenore Sater and Helen Holbrook, housing specialists.

Presentation: Writing, Emily C. Davis; perspectives, Llewellyn Price; lay-out and art work, Lynn Myers.

December 1948

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.
Price 15 cents